THE CITY RAILROADS.

Their Internal Management and Working— How the Companies Treat Their Employes— Troubles of the Conductors—The "Kuocking Down" Practice—"All Hands" Paying Them-selves—The Car Licenses—Liability of the Second and Third Avenue Lines to Pay Li-cense—The Original Grants—Complaints by

money and the meanest in the payment and tree', at of their employee. Their wealth is so great and s, be a little astray to may that en the railroads greatest smooth of "snotking down" is done, but

oproyed and their work is of a most ardnous, ome cases responsible, kind. There are stable eighteen bours. On some of the lines, the arth avenue for instance, the drivers and conductors go on duty at eight in the morning and leave off at a basi hour after mednight. On the Bleecker street line the mon work eteatily from eight A. M. to cleven P. M., and on the Third-avenue the same hours are the rule. The Belt road works its men about the same number of hours each day, with two hours extra on Saturdays. During all this time the drivers are supposed to maintain a steady hold of the berses with one head and turn the break, when necessary, with the other. They have constantly to be on the lookout to guard segainst accidents, and at different stations of the road pull up their teams suddenly and with force to avoid cellisions. The conductors, it knows, are obliged to be constantly on the alert; to be on the lookout for passengers; to remember where passengers require to "get off," to collect force and control the drivers; and yet-all this is expected from men who must arise at least-affice o'clock in the morning, and cannot possibly get to their beds earlier than two hours before midnight. They cannot possibly have the necessary nerve or watchfulness. It is therefore on this account that one would be inclined to attribute the binne of all the accidents on the city raffronds to the rich and mailferent owners of the roads, and net to the tired and wornout drivers and conductors. Peer pay may make these men careless; bester compensation would undoubtedly act as a stimulant to them.

The labering men of the companies are paid even less than the drivers and conductors, and yet they are expected to keep relays and reliefs of horses constantly cleaned and in proper working order. Their pay varies from \$1.60 to \$1.80 per day. They are subject to constant of the pay of the drivers and conductors of the armost of the pay are subject to constant of the companies are paid even less than the drivers and conductors from \$1.50 to \$1.80 per day. They are subject to constant of the armost of a car for a day or two; or they are sometimes pour on the at night, and in many instances run for eix bours or more, for which

such that is a superior of the surples of the surples seven eighth, and in many instances run for six hours or more, for which they are allowed \$1, scarcely by the more. The companies derive a large revenue from the surples seven-eighths of a cent which they charge above the suitorized lare. The conductors seem to imagine that from this tund they have a certain privilege to fraw at pleasure for their own wants and necessities, and on them in turn prey a flock of comparate who, to use their own language, try to "beat" the conductor wut of all he "makea." So that in the long run all hands are paid pretty fairly, and that in spite of the most active exertions of the company's higher officials and detectives. Many are inclined to believe that a conductor on a street car has a very pleasant place of it—far better than the driver, but the very reverse is the real fact. He leads a most miserable existence from the very moment he is admitted to office until disbarged. He commences by taking the eath resulted to the summent of the company, to the effect that he will make fair and honest returns, and is then expected—ay, forced to break it immediately by his associates as the care and on the read. To do this he must deduct a per contage from the receipts in order to give the expected allowance to all hands; if not his tenure of office necomes uncertain, and his journeys to and fro five some and unprotitable. He is the only man handing the cash, and the receivers, starters, drivers, imprehenses and car sweepers all expect and require from him their dividend of the spoils. Then commence he troubles of the conductor. If he be bousely inclined he cannot hold his place for any great engils of time. He has, therefore, to adopt the other distribution, and pick up passengers. The receiver—that is, the person to whom the receipts of each trip are returned, adopts a more ingenious and dignified plan. It is the duty of each conductor to keep account of his that is, the person to whom the receipts of each trip are returned, adopts a more ingenious and dignified plan. It is the duty of each conductor to Keep account of his receipts in a small book, which with the money, he hands to the receiver at the end of each trip. This is corribed for and acknowledged correct by the receiver. In the meantime, the conductor has only a few seconds to spare, and the instant the whistle sounds he must start fromediately, under pain of dismassal. The receiver can easily say the change is incorrect, that it is short so much, and the conductor will not have time nor opportantly to dispute it. The following conversation, which eccurred lately at one of the depots, will explain this mode of proceeding:—

eccurred lately at one of the depots, will explain this mode of proceeding:

New Conductors (handing in his book and money)—
Three deltars and fifty cents, sir.

RECENTED — counting the money)—Short fifteen cents.

CONDUCTOR—I counted it twice—thought it correct,

RECENTED in a rough manner and sweeping the money toward the conductor)—Take it away, take it away; it is wrong.

Receives (in a rough manner and sweeping the money toward the conductor)—Take it away, take it nway; it is wrong.

The whitele now sounds; the conductor has noither time to gather up the money no cuter into further dispute, and has consequently to hand over the afteen pute, and has consequently to hand over the afteen eens to the receiver; and for the future, now that his eye has been opened to the "rules of the order," the manner or more has to be paid the receiver three or four or five times regularly each day. The starter is also to be paid, otherwise the unfortunate conductor will be started either before or after the proper time, whichever is the most to his disadvantage; and as a specimen of the tyrannous manner in which this divided is given and can be vouched for.—About asven o'clock one wet merning, some two months since, a conductor on one of the toads returned from a trip upon which he had not, probably, roceived more than fifty cents fare. The starter asked what he was going to stand. The conductor answered a drink and a cigar. The starter, in a graff voice, said that the conductor to pay for. The other answered that would be too much—be could not afford it. The attrict then yeared "Go on," sounded his whistic, and away went conductor, shead of time. In many other similar ways do the starters' enforce their "rights," and oblige the conductor to be continually cheating the company. He went to the president and very handidly told him that he was not surprised at being also hands in each paid to take his piace would do the same—that he would get it take his piace would do the same—that he would get it take his piace would do the same—that he would be obliged, in an a conductor on one of the lines, was dismaised some time ago, for, as it was alleged, "shaving" the company. He went to the president and very handidly told him that he was not surprised at being also happed, not did he bleme any one, only that he thought it was a useless action; for whower they should get it take his piace would do the same

ing, and then divide among the ciner. Deep number of very religious as regards the company's cash, but in all ethers they are allowed the most period ilberty of councilence.

The starters have another little way of "tarning an bonest penny." In the absence of the president or superintendent the starter has power to appoint meet temperature, for a day or two or a week or more, and in order to obtain the appointment he has to be "alled" with a few greenbacks, varying from five to fifteen dollars, which the unfortunate wight who gives it may dot be able to make, natwithstanding all attempts at "knocking." The starter don't care a straw. He sits on his clear, blows his whistie, amokes his pipe and drinks his beer with the calmest exterior, while his victim has to run the road and cleat the company to order to pay for the other's having. He must keep on the best terms with the starter; and to witness the soft manners of one to the other, and to listen to the mutual pledges of eternal friendship passing hourly between the cat and the mouse, is meiting and touching in the extreme, and nothing bears greater proof of the real existence of this fraterial feeling than the love tokens (clamps) that so often pass from the hands of the conductor mot those of the starter.

The conductor is also obliged, for his own safety, to be constantly on the qui wise for "spotters"—a class of people employed by the company to watch the conductors and spy on their movements. They are taken from both sexe, are of all ages, and are paid at the rate of about \$18 per week. Young and ole women, men and hoys are engaged in this occupation. When the business was first instituted it was found that the women made the best detectives, but lattery the companies have come to the conclusion that smart boys are engaged in this occupation. When the business was first instituted it was found that the women made the best detectives, but lattery the companies have come to the conclusion that smart boys are engaged in the souther smart by a continue of a re

on the avenues—esper ally corner ones—are engaged in at different perior. A cop books in which are entered, of the passing of a car, its number and the number of The spotte aveiling in it at that particular moment, the head are obliged to report their experiences at and the office at least once in every twenty-four hours, and the office at least once in every twenty-four hours, and the office at least once in every twenty-four hours, and the office at least once in every twenty-four hours, and the office at least once in every twenty-four hours, fone that "traps" the greater number of men is looked on as the most useful spy; consequently cases frequently court on the most useful spy; consequently cases frequently dismissed on a groundless charge. The ourden of this system of explonage falls mainly on the now or "green" conductors, who are not so familiar with the faces of the "spotters" as the old ones, many of whom know almost every spy travelling on the road. These spies are also allowed travelling expenses, and the women are generally either the wives or daughters of men employed by the company about the stables and head offices.

When a conductor is appointed permanently to head

is paid by their propriet	ors:-	Cars	.,
Line.	See House Long	170000000000000000000000000000000000000	Li-
Second avenue	Presidents.	running.	
Second avenue	John Riley .	80	None.
Third avenue			None.
Fourth avenue	C. Vanderbil	L 50	None.
Hudson River Railroad	C. Vanderbil	1. 16	None.
Sixth avenne	T Butler	50	50
Seventh av. & Barclay st		28	None.
Seventh av. & Broome st.	Tohn Warm	3.0	None.
Seventh av. & Broadway.		44	
			None.
Eighth avenue	George Law .	80	80
Ninth avenue	George Law .	22	20
Ninth avenue East and West Bell Co	John Butter.	100	30
Bleecker street,	J. T. Conove	r 36	None.
Crosstown	Greene	. 44	None.
Dry Dock, East Broadw	ay	77	2000000
and Battery Co	W. Richardso	n. 20	None.
East Broadway & av. A	W. Richardso	n. 22	None.
Cortlandt street and Gra	nd		

SPIRITUALISM.

The Decision in the Thwaytes Will Case—Judicial Review of the Creed and Acts of a Crazy Millionaire—Religious Ideas and Mental "Delusious" Pronounced Insay.ity—When and How is a Person Mad?

the base offers it has the most inverte tour plant but the company of the company

ce each car remning on the road was taken through all given in favor the company, are not decided. It is now asserted that this decision was designed, it is now asserted that this decision was designed. It is now asserted that this decision was designed to the company are the remained to the company and the remained that the cut would be a seried to the company of the company of the company and the remained that the cut would be a seried to the company of the company

or. Smith. "The free question, his Lordening continues that arises on the widenes is used or cellulity. Are there, extraordinary statements to the widence of Mrx. Cooke. She was a niece of Mrx. Thwaytes, and for many months was a visitor at her house. A the couple invested during the time in keeping notes in a diary of a did not deny that this diary was designed as a proof in future days of her ann'ts incapacity to make a will. This diary was given in evidence, and record conversations with Mrx. Thwaytes still priver remarkable than or its purpose could be relied, unmer that form the best evidence in the case. Fut if there should have been an intention, as unquestionably there was a strong motive to deceive, it would be the worst. It think in sair to set this partition of the syndence for the prevent and the private of the syndence of the prevent and the case. Fut if there should have been an intention, as unquestionably there was a strong witnesses when have no intenses to subserve in this controversy. They are for the most part indesement or servants with whom Mrx. Thwaytes cause in contact, and thoughts in their account of the testarty as to negative frundient concer, and induction a general battle. Nor was the orefolility of these witnesses whom who have the prevent of the first private and the prevent of the Hoty Traity when you find the witnesses professing to recount such income and induced the controvers of a difference of the wind of the controvers of the Hoty Traity when you find the windsesse professing to recount such income and induced in the such and the system of the Hoty Traity when you find the windsesse professing to recount and induced in the such and the system of the Hoty Traity when you find the windsesse professing to recount and induced in the such and the s with Mars. Howaytee spressions concerning it, sainties the Court of this conduct and its true character. It is control to the Court of this conduct and its true character. It is control to the Court of this conduct and its true character. It is control to the control of costs of such does as these? Some of them—such as being the bride of Christ, that there was a mystical and spiritual connection between herself and Dr. Centh which enabled him to rend her thoughts, that she was born enew in some mysterious sense beyond a morely spiritual regeneration.—I can conceive it just possible to have been bred in a mind not very highly educate to the conception of a false identity, such as that involved in her being one of the Holy Trunity or the Virgin Mary? Or, still further, to her assumption of the Divine airributes, in the proposterous expectation that she should sit in judgment on the rest of mankind, colimitating as it in judgment on the rest of mankind, colimitating as it in judgment on the rest of mankind, colimitating as it with its vivet and site, as the excuse of her future story? Religious and fanatical enthusiasm will account for much, but did it ever stricts he far and stoop so low? It is not, assuredly, in the region of enthusiasm that we mank took for the caim exercise on pure reason, temperate and well balanced ideas, or exactness of logical thought; still less much we expect that the fervour of failing its conclusions by the graduated skyps of proof. Its matches the conclusions by the graduated skyps of proof. Its hardy, then, by the mere test of their reasonablicues mank the will thoughts of religious enthusiasts can be brought to a standard for judgment of their sanity. But there are surely limits even to so mystical a schleet, within which the human mind in a state, of health is unreasonable or extravagant, and the common experience of life in possible, but to affirm that some insurances surpass it is not so. "You one," said there, "can say whose twill place or make by the true the will be compelled

Letter from General Paine.

MILWAUERR, Wis., August 10, 1867,
His Excellency, Lucius Fairchild, Governor of Wis

His Excellency, Lucius Farrament, Rovernor of Wisconsin:—
Draw Six—I have received numerous letters from soldiers of our State entitled to extra bounties under the act of July 28, 1869, which disclose the existence of serious dissatisfaction with the progress made in the settlement of these bounties, and anxiety to ascertain who is responsible for the delay; whether it is unavoidable, and whether any remedy of the cell is to be expected. Finding it difficult to answer at length all inquiries on this subject I take the liberty of addressing you a public letter for the information of all concerned. At the commencement of the last se sion of Congress the House of Representatives adopted a resolution directing the Secretaries of the Treasury and of War to inform that body whether additional legislation was necessary to expedite the payment of the extra bounties. The substance of the information conveyed by their replies and by the verbal statements of the Second Anditor property.

At the commencement of the tast set also of Congress
the House of Representatives adopted a reconstructive adopted a reconstructive adopted a reconstructive adopted a reconstructive adopted as reconstructive and the properties the symmetry of the care to be should addited to members of the Rosse, was that, in case of claims the payment upon certificates furnished on the application of the constructive of the constructive and the payment of the care that the constructive of the constructive and the payment of the constructive of the posterior of the constructive of the Posterior General for each information, and, in the Paymenter General office, of the constructive of the Posterior General for each information, and, in the Paymenter General office, of the constructive of the Posterior General for each information, and in the constructive of the Posterior General for each information, and in the constructive of the Posterior General for each information, and the proposed of the constructive of the Posterior General for each information, and the proposed of the constructive of the Posterior General for each information, and the proposed of the constructive of the posterior of the posterior of the constructive of the posterior of the constructive of the posterior of the pos

A Not you tue Mernonogousts,-A friend told us on A Net for the Metrorologys.—A friend told us on Generally that he knew an old farmer in the country who has had a standing bet of \$10 with a neighbor for the has thirty pears that it would raid on the first Saturday in August of each year. During the time he has won twenty-even out of the thirty befor, winning, of course, again on Saturday. We do not know pipon what moteorological data the old gentleman Dasos his calculations; but if the above stamest be true, they would appear to be almost infallfula.—Lynchburg (Vc.) Neb.5.

[We have heard of another farmer living on James river, who has had a similar befor many years.—Richs. mond WAtg.] CITY POLITICS.

up, hands will be shown, the "little arranger

In the election of next November the people of New York city will vote for a Secretary of State, State Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, one Judge of the Court of Appeals, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial district; also five Senate districts, comprising the county of New York.

The county officers to be elected are twenty-one members of Assembly, a Sheriff, a County Clerk, Justice of the Marine Court, three Supervisors, a District Attorney, one Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, two Justices of the Superior Court.

At the Charter electron in December the vote will be for Mayor, Aire Content Arts for Rowar.

The organized political contestants for the power and patronage is the 'bir Ingin' arrangement, known as the Tammany Hail democracy—the representative of the ring swindles, corporation frauds and everything that partakes of rascality, by which the tax payers have been robbed for the last twenty years; the democratic Union, or Miles O'Reilly democracy—a live, energetic and growing orcanization, which, like a true knight, measured lances with Tammany Hail last fall, and, if it did not vanquish its fee, dealt some terrible thruses and occupied the more important positions on the field of contest. The democratic Unionites have not been itle since the occasion referred to, and by a judicious arrangement of its internal economy they claim now to hold a belance of power between all opposing factions, and present the only rallving point for all the districted elements arising the correct of the same point for all the districted elements arising the correct of the same hards of the same breath, so long as it carries out the ends of its individual promoter and director. In reality its inducence is nil. The McKeon democracy is of the same when the only rallving point for all the distriction and an equal division of sections promise to be viced and influence, are yet numerically unable to do anything singly.

The regence

science or honor in crear to carry themselves or a treatest friend into public office.

The German Anti-Excise Agitation.

At Huebner's hetel, in the Howery, another meeting of the German Anti-Excise Central Committee was held yesterday. Coroner Schirmer presided, and from the committee appointed to prepare a plan of organization, resolutions were submitted which were adopted. They provide that a campaign committee shall be formed, to select such candidates from the nominations to be made by the different political organizations, whose snices dents and principles justify the hope that they will endeavor to ensure a modification of the present-Excise law, and the repeal of all of its harzb provisions, particularly the Sunday chance. Measures are to be taken for a vigorous campoign to ensure the election of such candidates. For this purpose ward meetings are to be called and campaign coronities appointed in each, to confer in person or otherwise with the electors in their respective districts. The results of their operations are to be reported to the Central Committee. Measures are also to be taken for a campaign in the interior of the State, and speakers are to be sent forth to advance the anti-Excise cause in prery county.